

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATUS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA MORIT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. I.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. NOV. 27, 1839.

No. 27.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

We publish in another part of this week's paper, the reports on the Easton Fair, which we commend to the attention of every friend of Agricultural improvement.

We also conclude, this week, the address of the Hon. Jonathan Roberts, before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

KENTUCKY HUSBANDRY—Durham Short Horn, and North Devon Cattle.—We have been expecting to write out, for what they are worth, some notes on the husbandry of Kentucky, with which, during a delightful sojourn of two short weeks, we endeavoured to make ourselves as familiar as we could, considering how much and how agreeably our attention was engrossed, by the kind civilities and good cheer of a people as famed for hospitality, as courage and patriotism.

Did we want, or rather, had we the power to improve the human race, in form and spirit, we would as soon go there for a meliorating cross for that purpose, as we should for the improvement of inferior animals. To the women for beauty, vivacity, grace and good housewifery; to the men for physical power, uprightness and candor, of figure and of speech—Civil without servility, and polite without parade, they are the men who "know a hawk from a handsaw," and "call a spade a spade."

We have been waiting for an answer to a letter we addressed to a gentleman, whose enlightened attention to the interests of agriculture, and whose example in all things, must make him as all such men are, a benefactor to his State. When we get that, we will embrace the first leisure moment to say something more of her cattle—her mules—her hemp—her blue-grass pastures and grazing system.

Her agriculturists have an able advocate and friend in the FRANKLIN FARMER, printed at Frankfort, and need no other counsellor.—In that we have read with pleasure, the subjoined letter from Mr. MARTIN. For ourselves, education, confirmed by habit, leads us to distrust the correctness of our opinions as long as any room remains for investigation and further proof. Truth, they say, lies at the bottom of the well; and a man ought to be sure that he has been there after it, before he can affirm that he has certainly brought it up. It is, we trust, needless to say, that we hold the writer of the letter to the Franklin Farmer, in the highest esteem, as well for his judgment, as for his intelligence and public spirit; but is he not mistaken in saying in general terms, that we wish to make it appear that the Devon Cattle "are superior to the Short-horn Durham"? What we contend for is, that they are better adapted to a large portion of our tide-water slave-

holding country—a country certainly not remarkable for careful attention, or abundant feed, either of grass or of corn. For Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and probably Alabama, generally, we consider the Devons decidedly preferable.—There may be exceptions in the cases of particular farmers, where nature or good management has provided a redundant supply of these two indispensable resources for large and fat cattle. We designate indian corn as indispensable in our country for such beasts, as well as pasturage, because we have not yet the roots which in England form so large a part of the food of their cattle. The states we have enumerated may be said to have scarcely yet attempted root culture. It is easier for a farmer to increase or diminish the number of his cattle, than to increase the quantity of their food; and it is to be considered moreover, that with the agriculturist in the states we have mentioned, the rearing of cattle, especially for beef, is not a primary object, as it is in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.—He rears cattle for the yoke, for milk, for butter and for beef, almost exclusively for his own use and consumption. Where food is not the most abundant, nor of the richest quality, the question with him is, not merely or mainly, how shall I get the largest animal in the quickest time? but, how shall I get, from a given quantity of food of a certain quality, and that not the best, and with ordinary treatment, the largest quantum of work, milk, butter and beef combined, having my tobacco, rice, cotton and wheat crops to look after, as my principal objects? What breed under our system, and with our sort of summer and winter food, will stand the test, hold their own, maintain their original qualities, and not grow coarse or degenerate? For farmers so situated, we have supposed, (but we advance the opinion with the highest deference for practical men, among whom Mr. Martin holds a high rank,) that a natural distinct and original breed, possessing the qualities of the Devons, would suit better than a made-up breed, unrivalled as the Short-horn is, on the blue-grass pastures of Kentucky, for symmetry, neatness, fatness, weight and early maturity. To give the Maryland reader some idea as we go along, of the difference between his State and Kentucky, on a point which he will agree to be of some consequence—we mean *Indian corn*—let us ask him how he supposes the Kentuckian secures his corn after it is made? Is it, does he take it for granted, under bars and bolts, locks and keys, as the sub-treasurer keeps his specie in safes and strong boxes? No such thing. They build at convenient points throughout their fields, pens of common fence rails, high enough to hold one hundred barrels, cover them with rough boards, confined with fence rails, one side of the pen being raised higher than the other, just sufficient to give the roof a slight inclination to cast off the rain; and here the corn is left, assured that no one will take the trouble to steal that of which every body and every thing has enough and to spare! This we witnessed on a 1600 acre farm of Gen. Shelby—a distinguished farmer, and what is more, one of the true old Kentucky stock. How is it here?—The corn-house and the meat-house are ever to be found in social proximity together, and both of them within

a quirel's jump of the dwelling, guarded by patent locks, and watchful dogs; and even these are sometimes not sufficient to protect them. The country so abounds in "receivers of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen," that thieves will break in and steal in spite of all that can be done. Sometimes the sub-treasurer steals himself.* These very different modes of keeping our corn, may give some notion of the no less different way of keeping our domestic animals. To return to the question, we may repeat here, that our position is this—that Kentucky possesses pre-eminent resources and advantages, growing out of her soil and connected with her position, for making herself looked to, as the breeding State and nursery for horses, cattle, mules, sheep and hogs. To her, (and it may be to Tennessee, but that is a State whose husbandry we have not had, personally, an opportunity to study,) the frontier states on the South and the West, may look for their supplies, as well as for fighting men, in time of need; and as we think the North Devon Cattle best suited to the slave-holding states on her southern and south-eastern borders, we wish her to have her nursery supplied with a complete assortment.

We feel complimented by the notice which Mr. Martin has taken of our views; his testimony (always entitled to the highest respect,) in favor of the half-bred Durham ox, is interesting and decisive. It gives us pleasure to send his letter to the printer for insertion; and he, we are sure, will not object to its being accompanied with an extract from another letter, previously published, on the estimation in which Devon Cattle are held in England. The writer, as we before said, is an amateur, having no personal interest in the subject—His father is a Scotch gentleman of large fortune, and he, having, like ourselves, a passion for agriculture, has studied it on the farms and under the instructions of men combining, most successfully, the science with the practice, in this country as well as in England.

* About two or three weeks since, an overseer, or sub-treasurer, in the lower part of Anne Arundel county, was detected in stealing and selling the tobacco of a widow lady, employing for that purpose her own horses and her own negroes after night-fall, the negroes taking their share of the "spoils." So defective are the laws of our state, or so relaxed the execution of them, or of the public morals, or all together, that receiving stolen goods from free negroes and slaves, is scarcely considered disreputable, if one may judge by the manner in which these gentlemen are received and treated at public places, and, probably in society.—Men who are known to be in the daily, or, we should say, nightly practice of it, are seen not only to be spoken to, but to be shaken hands with by gentlemen! It is a common thing to have your corn stolen from the field, and is getting to be a general thing to watch it at the fodder house. We mention these things in a note, in the hope that our Kentucky readers may not see them—and were it not that it would involve a question of integrity, we could take comfort from the persuasion that they will not believe them if they do.—Where, in sober madness, let us demand, are our grand juries—Where is the moral sense of the community—What the form! what the spirit of the laws, where such practices and such men are tolerated?

COLDVILLE, Clark co. Ky. Oct. 31, 1831.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer:

Dear Sir: I have read two pieces written by that distinguished pioneer of agriculture, in which he highly recommends Devon cattle, and wishes to make it appear that they are superior to the Short-horn Durham. Mr. Skinner's opinions are certainly entitled to much respect; and in most of the Eastern states through which I have travelled, the Short-horns do not appear to me to be the best selection that could be made. The selection of proper cattle to suit them requires some judgment with a thorough knowledge of their soil and productions.

But in Kentucky, "the home of the Short Horns," there are no cattle that can come in competition with them. The Hereford cattle possess every advantage possessed by the Devons, and are superior in size and strength; they are as good travellers, and when sold as beef command more money. Yet no breeder in Kentucky with whom I am acquainted would prefer the Herefords to the Short Horns.

I think I can answer Mr. Skinner's question, whether those that are any way defective, will be condemned to the knife? They will not. They will be tried, and if found good breeders, they will be retained as such, but if found deficient they will probably be sold in neighborhoods, where their breeding will be a great acquisition to the neighborhood, where they will be bred mostly to common and mixed blood cattle.

I know no test whereby to judge the breeding of any animal but trial. Some animals that are very defective in appearance, if they have fine pedigrees, are extraordinary breeders, and I had rather put my fine cows to such, than to the finest animals that are deficient in pedigree. The next to trial in determining the breeding value, is pedigree.

I do not think there is danger of our cattle degenerating on account of all the bulls being saved as breeders, for our thorough bred cows will be bred to our best bulls, and the defective bulls will be tried upon common stock, and will not be used to our best cows at all unless they prove themselves to be good breeders.

The breed will extend rapidly by means of part blooded bulls. Three quarter blooded Durham bulls can be bought now for less money than they will bring as beef when cut and fattened, and seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths for half what will buy a Devon bull and bring him to Kentucky.—And who would not rather have a seven-eighth Durham than a Devon bull?

Whoever has seen the account of Mr. Hurlbut's oxen must know that they owe much of their size to the "native breed." I saw two oxen at Chambersburg that weighed 4041 and 4064 lbs., and these were by a Durham bull out of "native cows." I saw in New England many of those "native cows" of good size, and they appear to me to suit the country where they are, very well.

Half-blood Durhams make excellent oxen. I have a pair of oxen over half-bloods that have been to Paris and back four times this summer, and have performed the trip each time in a day. They went also twice to Lexington, in August, and back in a day each time. It is fourteen miles measured to Lexington. The road to Paris is not measured, and is marked on the sign-boards sixteen miles; but it takes me as long to ride it as it does to ride eighteen miles on a measured road.

I drove a parcel of full-blooded Durham cattle to Nicholasville, (the least estimation is twenty-two miles) in a day. But to estimate the distance by the time it takes me to ride it, it is twenty-eight miles to Nicholasville.

The above instances show that the Durhams are not deficient as oxen, and what adds much to their value, one pair of those oxen when laid aside as oxen, and fattened, will bring me \$200, whilst a pair of Devons would not bring over half that money. It may be a fact that Devon cattle yield more tallow. But I consider it one of the greatest recommendations to Durham cattle that their tallow is mixed with their meat, and the feeder gets paid for it when he sells it, and at the present price of tallow and beef, it need make but little difference with the butcher whether it be in the beef or in the hollow of the animal.

But I consider the great advantage the Durhams have in early maturity, large size, ease with which they fatten at any age, gentle, docile disposition, and milking qualities, as giving them a combination of good qualities, unrivalled in any other cattle, and fitting them better for the wants and interests of Kentucky, than any other breed whatever.

SAMUEL D. MARTIN.

EXTRACT.

I believe I go farther than you do in esteeming the Devons superior to the Short-horns even for the fertile grass and corn lands of Kentucky and Ohio. But I do so esteem them, and a conversation I had some months since with an eminent grazier and cattle dealer from the Scioto valley tended strongly to confirm me in my opinion. He stated that he had had much experience with Short-horns and their crosses; that there was no doubt of their great aptitude to feed well and at an early age, and to acquire great weight; but that their advantages stopped; that they did not bear a journey well. In fact, he found that they lost flesh, when in a drove, about in proportion as they were well-bred. A quarter bred

animal would drive better than a half bred, a half bred than a three-quarter bred, and so on. Now, if the short-horns do not drive well, where is their superiority for the districts mentioned? They have not a home market to consume their cattle, which must be driven. The grazier above mentioned said the difference in loss of weight was so great as forcibly to attract his attention at a time when the Short-horns were in very high favor with him. I have forgotten the exact proportionate loss that he mentioned, but it was so large a percentage as to make him very chary of starting the half-breeds in a drove. There is one point which I think the western graziers overlook in preferring the short-horns, namely, the weight of beef that can be raised on a given quantity of land or food. The preference is given to the largest animal, the one that makes the greatest weight on the hoof. I believe the Devons will make a great deal more beef from a given quantity of food than the Short-horns, but it is true there must be a few more of them to carry it.

But to the extracts: When in Norfolk, England, I spent some time with Mr. John Bloomfield, at Warham, who has a large farm, a part of the estate of the Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke.) His farm is within 3 or 4 miles of Holkham, and is acknowledged to be one of the best managed of the estate.—Mr. Bloomfield is a man of great exactness of observation, soundness of judgment, and the strictest integrity. Every confidence may be placed in his statements, and his opinions are not to be lightly esteemed. Among the notes of information he gave me, made at Wareham, I find the following:—"Medium sized stock to be preferred as yielding more beef, mutton, wool, milk, &c. than either large or small stock, under similar and ordinary circumstances." Again: "Mr. Bloomfield's dairy of 20 cows produced an average of four pounds of butter for each cow per week during the whole year. Strict accounts were kept during several years, and the result was nearly the same in each year." Now although 4 pounds a week may not at first sight appear to be a large yield, I should like any one to try if they can find a regular farmer's dairy of an equal number of cows yielding as much.

Mr. B. frequently challenged gentlemen attending the sheep-shearings at Holkham to match it with any other breed than Devons, but he was never met. It may be well to state distinctly that the average of 4 lbs. per cow was the net produce from all the twenty cows, in profit or out of profit, (meaning dry cows as well as cows at the pail,) after suckling their calves for a few days, and supplying the family with cream.

Another note: "Mr. Bloomfield's butter is of the very best quality; this is attributable to a variety of causes. The cattle are of a very good breed,—Devons,—and are well taken care of, being in remarkably fine condition. I never before saw a dairy of cows in such order. Great care is taken in the management, as to milking, &c. of the cows, and the method of making the butter contributes not a little to render it good."

Yet another note: "Sept. 1834. Mr. Hancock, a London butcher, was bro't by Mr. Coke to see Mr. Bloomfield's Devons. Hancock expressed himself highly delighted with the dairy and stock. Speaking generally of Devons, he said, there are no cattle yield such good beef, except a very few of the very best Scots. He also said he took ten shillings worth more of fat out of Devons than out of any other sort (same sized animals.) Again, he said the sirloin of a Devon was longer by 5 inches, than of any other breed, (same size,) and that he could cut three sirloin pieces out of a Devon, when he could only cut two from any other sort. And further, he said there is this difference between Devons and Scots: the former have less offal beef and more roasting meat than the latter, or than any breed that he has tried. He always prefers buying Devons when he can procure them. This Mr. Hancock is the butcher who was heard to say in London by a butcher of Wells, Norfolk, that the two very best bullocks he ever hung up in his shop were of Mr. Bloomfield's feeding."

ICE BOAT.—It is to be lamented that an enterprise calculated to result in so much benefit to every class of people in the State, should lag for want of friends—for a sum so paltry as \$10,000, compared with the objects in view.

Friends as we are of the country interest, we do not hesitate to say, and to say on account of that interest, that these boats—two if necessary—ought to be built by the State. It must be a very contracted view of the matter that does not embrace every part of the State as being benefitted by their operation.—If they are useful to the city, as enabling it to get supplies, by whom are all these supplies furnished? Those of the country who would stand by and see their market closed against them, because the consumers there cannot, or even will not, keep it open at their exclusive expense, would act about as wisely as did the bank-hater, who to spite the monster, because it would not give him specie, burnt up its notes. The seller of wood, and of all sorts of provisions, is as much interested as the consumer that our port should never be closed, and ought to be willing to contribute for that from the State Treasury, a great deal sooner than to make rail-roads and ca-

nals that sell for \$10 on every \$50 paid, and at last get along by promises to pay all, but pay none, except the high salaries to sinecurists.

A good deal of interest is excited at this moment about the completion of the new Ice Boat *Patapasco*, as it appears there is a want of not over \$10,000 to put her "under way." Now this is a small matter, in such an enterprising community as ours, and ought not to have been mentioned, publicly. But the prints have been harping upon it, and calling upon the Mayor to convene the Council, &c., to provide the means of raising the above paltry sum. Could the Mayor, consistently with the dignity of his office, recollecting the circumstances which attended the close of the last session, convene the new Council for the special object above alluded to? Would it not appear more expedient for one or more of the members elect to move in the matter previously, by ascertaining in a convention their views upon the subject, and if favorable, signify the same to the Mayor? But if the convention should think otherwise, and leave the interests of the City to the action of the merchants, let the latter lend or contribute the required sum. Winter is at hand: the long rivers and canals will soon be closed: our rail-roads and turnpikes will then come into requisition: and how can foreign and home-markets be supplied from our Egyptian store-house, if our harbor is closed? The profits on the sales of our Flour alone, which will be lost to holders if it cannot be sent to market, would more than pay the required amount. We invoke, therefore, immediate action on the part of every "enterprising" and interested man, to put forth his proportion of strength, and the reply of Hercules to the wagoner will become prophetic.—*Lyford's Price Current.*

TREE CORN.—Those who wish to see the genuine article from the fountain head, the corn as it grew on the stalk under the culture of Mr. Thorburn himself, may see aspecimen hanging up in the office of the American Farmer. With it we received the following memorandum.

These stalks are sent merely to show the manner of growth—the ears are not come to perfection—when the corn was in its milky state, a gale of wind and flood of rain, prostrated the whole field with the exception of about a dozen of hills; being top-heavy and 10 feet high, it never rose, which checked its growth, and hurts its appearance much, no doubt you will think; the ears generally are nothing to brag of with regard to size, but you will remember no corn grows so large with us as it does in your more congenial soil and climate.

You will notice that the corn has the appearance of three distinct, or different sorts; but it is not so—this is one of its peculiarities. I planted three kernels in a hill; all my seed was taken from ears having the appearance of the largest now sent, yet I have seen in the same hill the three different appearances in the ears, and I am almost sure I have seen it on the same stalk in some instances. GRANT THORBURN.

At the same place can also be seen specimens of the Rohan potato, received from Mr. Bement, near Albany—those wishing to give this prolific variety of the potato a trial, can obtain a small quantity of this lot, which can be guaranteed as genuine.

DRILLING—VS.—BROADCASTING.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Seeing in one of your papers a difference of opinion relative to drilling and broadcasting of seed, I beg leave to observe, that I was formerly decidedly in favor of drilling; but so many improvements in agriculture have taken place since that period, which I may be unacquainted with, having my mind of late years principally occupied in a different pursuit, my ideas, although justifiable at the time, may now be inconsistent—this must be left to the better judgment of yourself and readers.

The old method of husbandry was, sowing wheat broadcast with 4 bushels to the acre. The land was ploughed in high ridges, so that it might be dry early in the spring. The sower threw a great deal of seed in both furrows, which was carried away by the first heavy rain. The harrow deposited the seed in the ground, some at 3 in. some at 2 in. and 1 in. with many remaining on the surface, and the horse trampling on the grain. The weeding was very imperfectly performed by old women and children, with a sort of fluted chisel fixed at the end of a shaft, which frequently took up 3 or 4 of the plants in turning up a weed. When a storm of wind and rain happened, many acres would be laid, and so platted that it never rose again; thousands of acres were destroyed every year in this manner. It was always very difficult to decide upon the most profitable time to reap, as the seed was deposited at such different depths in the soil, some were green while others were shaking their seed. The crops on an average were about 25 bushels per acre, deducting 4 for seed, left 21 bushels.

The new method. The grain were deposited by the drill, at an exact distance and depth throughout the field; less than 14 bushels were sufficient to the acre, and being in rows, it could be horse-hoed, and by making many furrows at proper

distances, the horses were taught to walk in them; not a hoof went on the land where the grain was. The operation of hoeing lightened the soil, was of service to the plants, and well eradicated the weeds. The wheat never laid; it became ripe at one time, and was gathered with less trouble, and the produce was from 40 to 44 bushels per acre, a gain of 42 bushels. The many furrows would dry the soil early in the spring, as a set off against the number. No rule is without an exception. My advice is, that the farmer who produces 40 bushels or more per acre, should follow his own practice; and he who gets only 20 bushels per acre, should manure well, and adopt the drill system; and perchance a 6-row drill, even if he send to London for it—the rows may be regulated to 6 or 9 inches.—The additional profit of 20 bushels per acre on a field of 20 acres, would be \$400, which in one season would overpay the whole cost of the machine.

The rows should be from north to south in a warm climate. The air passing through the rows will be a benefit to the health of the plant, and make the straw heavier and taller. Should you deem these suggestions worthy of insertion, you are at liberty to publish them. A SUBSCRIBER.

For the American Farmer.

PINKY POTATOES AND HOG BRISTLES—their quantity and value.

THREE HILLS' FARM, Nov. 11, 1839.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir—On the 1st inst. I forwarded to you on board of the schooner Barbara, bound for Baltimore, one barrel of a variety of Pinky potatoes I have cultivated for several years past, which I beg you will accept, as a small testimony of respect, from a brother printer by profession, but now an humble tiller of the soil.

When in Maryland last spring, I could not help remarking the difference of the quality of the potatoes I found on the tables there, both public and private, and those I had been in the habit of eating at my own table. They were strong, soggy and ill-flavored. Now I insist that there is as much difference in the flavor of potatoes as there is in turnips or squashes. This variety is not only white and mealy when boiled, but has a peculiar rich flavor.

If you are fond of a good baked potatoe for breakfast, I would advise you to have some of the smallest tubers selected, washed and baked in a stove oven, with a quick fire, and when taken out, broken so that the steam may escape, and served when hot; and if you do not pronounce them equal, if not superior, to any other variety, put me down as no judge.

This variety, like all other good qualities for the table, are not very prolific, seldom yielding over 200 bushels to the acre, unless liberally manured, which, by the by, I think injures the quality. Those I sent you were grown in ground which had lain in pasture for several years; the soil carefully turned over in May; harrowed, and marked out in squares 2½ feet each way; three sets put in each hill, and one handful of horn shavings thrown on them, and covered with earth. This kind of manure carries no seeds to the soil, by reason of which they require but one dressing, which is no small consideration in this section, where laborers are scarce, and wages high. Had I used barn-yard manure instead of the horn shavings, the labor and expense would have been double. The tubers were of good size, and the produce a full crop. I supply families in New York and Albany, every year, delivered at Albany.

In the same barrel you will find a few very large tubers of the old fashioned red potatoes. I send you these to shew the powerful effect of, to me, a new kind of manure—hogs bristles. From analogy it occurred to me that they might contain as great fertilizing qualities as bones or horn shavings. I accordingly applied to one of the brush manufactories for the refuse bristles or sweepings of the shop. I found them very willing to give them to me if I would furnish casks to put them in; for they had been in the habit of paying a cartman to remove them.—It was quite late in the spring, and I only obtained about thirty bushels, the greater part of which I applied to potatoes, putting one handful in each hill. The result was most satisfactory, the yield being double to those where a shovel full of yard manure was put in each hill by the side of them. Many of the hills furnished a peck; those I send you were among the largest.

If the use of bristles, as a manure, is not new to all the readers of your very valuable paper, it may be to some, living in the immediate vicinity of brush manufactories, who may avail themselves of the same privilege as myself, of obtaining them for the trouble of taking them away.

I also tried some on corn, and the effect more than

equalled my expectations. It came up very soon, grew rapidly, and maintained a dark and healthy color during the whole summer. The ears filled well, and it ripened early. With much respect, I remain, your ob't. serv't.

CALEB N. BEMEFT.

THE FARRIER.

For the American Farmer.

BOTS IN HORSES—MURRAIN IN CATTLE.

It is the duty of every person who has any experience in the treatment of diseases in that noble and useful animal, the horse, to communicate it to the public.

It was my province a few years since to have much to do with that noble animal, and of course among the number in my possession, I would find a number that would be diseased, and very often my skill and experience would be taxed to find a remedy for some of the diseases to which they would be very often subject.

The most formidable disease to which this noble and useful animal is addicted, there is none more alarming in its attacks than the bot.

I had consulted the highest authorities in the veterinary art for the treatment of this disease, and faithfully used the remedies laid down, without any benefit. I was induced from interest, and also for the very high regard which that noble animal, the horse, held in my estimation, to use every expedient in my possession, to cure this formidable disease. I had another motive—I had lost several very fine horses by this disease, which induced me to use and try every experiment which my ingenuity could invent, to arrest this disease among my horses, and prevent, if possible, its recurrence among them.

I am satisfied, and feel convinced, that I will offer to the public, an infallible remedy for the bot.

Some six years since, I purchased a very fine horse, but had the appearance to labor under some disease. I commenced a course of treatment, which I thought would relieve him, and which I had pursued in the treatment of some other horses which had the appearance of being diseased in a similar manner to the above-mentioned horse, with decided relief; but in this case all my remedies failed of their desired effect.

I was induced to try the use of lime in the treatment of his case, as I was confident he was filled with grubs or bots, as he had discharged several. I commenced by giving him a tablespoonful of slaked lime three times per week, in bread mash. After pursuing this course near two weeks, the bots began to pass off in quantities varying from 10 to 20, which he would expel during the night, from his intestines. In the meantime his appetite began to improve, and in six weeks he was one of the finest looking geldings I ever saw. From that day to this, I have kept up the use of lime among my horses, with decided benefit.—As an evidence of its good effects, I have not lost a horse since I began to use it.

A large number of the bots which he would expel from his intestines, had the appearance of being dead—I was induced from this fact, to put some of them in a strong solution of lime-water, as I had frequently put them in spirits of turpentine, without producing any effect on them; but all those that I put into lime were perfectly dead in eight and forty hours.

Lime is a certain preventive in keeping cattle from taking the murrain. As an evidence of this fact, I have used it among my cattle 3 times per week, mixed with salt, for 3 or 4 years. In that time, I have not lost a single cow, or steer, or ox, by this disease; in the meantime, some of my neighbors have nearly lost all the cattle they owned.

I will give you a stronger case than the one above mentioned. One of my neighbors who lost all of his cattle, had a neighbor living within two hundred yards of him, who had several cattle which run daily with those who died, and his cattle all escaped. He informed me he made it an invariable rule to give his cattle salt and lime every morning.

I have no doubt it is a sure and infallible remedy for bots in horses, and a preventive of murrain among cattle.

J. W. J.

Red House, N. C., Nov. 16th, 1839.

FLORICULTURE.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

ON THE CULTURE OF BULBOS FLOWERING ROOTS.

BY HENRY B. HIRST.

With this splendid and recherche class of Flowers, I

own myself perfectly enraptured. The extent of its magnificent varieties will preclude all possibility of giving them at present more than a general notice. I shall confine myself, therefore, more particularly to their general rather than individual culture, of which more anon.

On the treatment of Bulbs in Pots or Glasses.—In the dark and dreary winter months naught can tend more to elevate the mind, and while away a leisure hour, than the cultivation of some of the earlier blooming Bulbs. What can rival in splendor the gaudy Amaryllis, or equal in delicacy of scent, to use a poet's expression, "the heaven-breathing odor of the delicate Hyacinth?" And yet, with the most simple treatment, these beautiful flowers lend their lustre and sweetness to enliven and charm when all around is dreariness and desolation.

Among the most beautiful and suitable for winter culture, are some of the following sorts:—the Amaryllis Formosissima or Jacobea Lily, the bloom of an intense scarlet, fairly glittering in golden light, with other species of even still more superb qualities; the Hyacinthus Orientalis, or Hyacinth of every shade of purple, blue, lilac, violet, rose, crimson, pink, blush, pure white and the yellow—the favorite flower in the parterre of prince or peasant; the gaudy Ixia, in beautiful variety, the fragrant and intoxicating in richness of perfume Polyanthos Narcissus, and Jonquils of various colors; the Gladiolus, rich in beauty, but without the highest qualities predominant in its predecessors, or the tasty little Crocus, which, with some of the earlier and more gaudy kinds of Tulip, lends its variety of colors to the enchantment of the scene, or transplanted into the open ground, peeps above the snows of March, caring little for its chilly blasts, so long as the sun but lends its cheering influence to add beauty to its petals.

Many or most of these species, when planted in the open ground, present in this latitude their beauties from April to June, when little else can be seen—but in the house display their various tints in profusion from December until April, and naught can give better evidence of the refinement peculiar to the fair sex, than these mute but thankful witnesses.

SOIL.—The soil most suited to the culture of all kinds of Bulbs, is of a loose, rich nature, but they will flower in almost any kind that is ready of access; however, the following compost is, in my opinion, the best, though Florists may differ slightly on that subject:

One-third loam, from any old pasture field.

One-sixth bar or river sand.

One-third well-rotted manure, at least one year old.

And one-sixth leaf-mould from the woods.

These articles, well mixed, will bloom any of the different named sorts, in the highest state of perfection.*

TREATMENT.—The best time for potting the roots is in the month of November, though we have planted as late as February, with good success. These should be set in FOUR INCH POTS, the Bulb about half covered, and kept as hardy as possible, giving air on every opportunity of fine weather until the latter part of December, when they may be re-potted in five or six inch pots, to give room to the roots then matting round the side of the pots about that time. The foliage in a warm temperature 60 to 70° Fahrenheit, will begin to grow with luxuriance, and the flower buds will commence swelling. You may now place saucers of water underneath the pots, which is preferable to watering over the Bulb; previous to this they require but little moisture. Give sun and air on every opportunity, as it tends to invigorate and strengthen the bloom. As the flower stem elevates itself above the foliage, tie it, to guard against accidents, to a neatly painted rod, which may be stuck in the pot; and in January and February, the amateur will reap his or her reward. When done flowering, plant the bulb out in the border for the ensuing year, to recover its strength, after drying it a few days.

IN GLASSES.—The Bulbs thriving best in this treatment, are the various sorts of Double and Single Hyacinths, the latter the earliest and freest bloomers in water; the Tulip, Polyanthos and Double Narcissus, Crocus, Amaryllis Formosissima, and the Jonquils. They should be placed in glasses, in November and December, and the water changed once or twice a week, to prevent the fibres from decaying, until they come into bloom, which is generally much earlier than those in pots—liable, however, to this disadvantage: the Bulbs, after blooming in water, are so much

*The soil thus composed may be obtained at the various green-houses, at the price of \$1 per bushel.

exhausted as to be worthless; they may, however, when done flowering, be turned out into the open border, to bloom annually, though scarcely worth the time and trouble, as the expense of procuring Bulbs, from 2.50 to \$3 per dozen, annually, is but trifling. The Hyacinth glasses vary in price, according to quality and pattern.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

Report of the Proceedings at the Cattle Show and Fair, held at Easton, Md., on Thursday and Friday, 24th and 25th of October, 1839.

FIRST DAY.—The exhibition commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the beautiful open square on Dover street, owned by Mrs. Hammond, and which was politely furnished by her for the use of the society.

The forenoon was spent in the examination, by the committees, of the different articles offered for premiums, and the trial of agricultural machines. In the afternoon there was an interesting exhibition of saddle and harness horses, ridden and driven by gentlemen; after which a variety of superior stock was sold at auction, to the butchers and other persons, at prices which afforded a handsome remuneration to the breeders.

SECOND DAY.—The ploughing match came off at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the large field on the east side of the town, in front of the residence of Col. H. L. Edmondson, and was attended by a large concourse of spectators. A number of ladies graced this part of the exhibition by their presence and evinced the liveliest interest in all that concerned the profession of agriculture; the most honorable of all professions, because it is the only one which can number the ladies amongst its members. At the conclusion of the ploughing match, the ladies repaired to the Court House, where there was a beautiful exhibition of domestic fabrics and also a collation, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to charitable purposes. The society returned to the place of exhibition where the premiums were distributed to the successful competitors in accordance with the awards of the respective committees as contained in their reports hereunto annexed.

T. TILGHMAN,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

ASSES AND MULES.—The Judges of Asses and Mules award the premium of \$10 for the best Jack, over three years old to Mr. John N. Hambleton, U. S. Navy, of Talbot county, for his very fine Imported Maltese Jack, Peter Simple, three years old.

For the best mule, over three years old, they award the premium of \$8 to Mr. Samuel Hambleton, U. S. Navy, of Talbot county, for his brown mare mule; Col. Goldsborough's mule Kildee, not being considered (in the opinion of the Judges,) as entitled to a premium, on account of having obtained the premium at a former cattle show in the county. And for the best mule under three years old, the premium of \$5 is awarded to Mr. Joseph R. Cook, of Queen Anns county, for his fine yearling mule Jim.

The Judges beg leave to remark that Mr. Hambleton's Jack was the only one entered for a premium, but being decidedly the finest animal of the kind they have ever seen, they thought him eminently entitled to the premium and have accordingly awarded it to him. The mules exhibited were generally of fine size and spirit.

This report was made with entire unanimity by the Judges.

JOHN N. HAMBLETON, WM. R. TRIPPE,

HORSES.—The Committee on Horses were much gratified at the display of fine animals, and found some difficulty in deciding on their merits, which, in several cases, were doubtful; yet they hope their efforts to do justice will be crowned with success. They award the premium of \$10 for the best Stallion, thorough bred to Edward N. Hambleton, Esq., of Talbot county, for his horse Roanoke, six years old, by John, of Roanoke.

For the best Stallion, not thorough bred, \$10 to C. Sherwood, Esq. of Talbot county, for his horse Van Buren, by Maryland Eclipse.

For the best brood mare, thorough bred, \$10 to Gen. Thomas Emory, of Queen Anns, for his mare Betsy Wilson, dam of Lady Clifton, thirteen years old.

For the best brood mare, not thorough bred, \$10 to Dr. Theodore Denny, of Talbot county, for his bay mare Fanny.

For the best colt, \$8 to Mr. Jas. A. Ridgeway, of

Talbot county, for his bay yearling colt, Celerity, by Uncle Sam.

For the best filly, \$8 to Wm. Hemsley, Esq. of Queen Anns, for his black filly, four years old, by Maryland Eclipse.

For the best saddle horse, \$5 to Jas. L. Martin, Esq. of Talbot county, for his brown mare by Chester.

For the best harness horse, \$5 to Edw'd T. Paca, Esq. of Queen Anns county, for his grey gelding.

The committee having exhausted the premiums at their disposal, beg leave to mention, among the fine stallions exhibited, the noble horses Uncle Sam and Maryland Eclipse; there were several other fine animals, much admired—among them Mr. Slaughter's Sir Hampton; Mr. James H. Willson's Conrad, and Mr. Ennalls Martin's Sweeper.

VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.—Given by Gen. T. Tilghman.—The committee award for the best foal by Tuscarora dropped in 1839, \$8 to Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, of Talbot county, for his bay filly foal.

For the second best, \$4 to Wm. H. DeCoursey, Esq. of Queen Anns county, for his sorrel filly foal.

Given by the owners of Uncle Sam.—For the best foal by Uncle Sam, \$10 to Jas. A. Ridgeway, Esq. of Talbot county, for his yearling bay colt—a remarkably fine animal. Respectfully submitted, R. WRIGHT, Jr.

CLAYTON WRIGHT, J. N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
T. D. SINGLETON, JAS. H. WILLSON.

CATTLE.—The committee on cattle appointed by the Agricultural Society, for the purpose of awarding premiums to those, in their judgment best entitled, take great pleasure in meting out much commendation, to the different owners of that kind of stock, and can with truth say, that they think it the best exhibition they have ever been called to decide upon—and after much diligent investigation, and strict comparison as to age, symmetry of proportion and breed—do award as follows, viz:

To W. Goldsborough, Esq., Myrtle Grove, of Talbot county, for his splendid Durham Bull, Blanc Mange, they award the first premium of \$10, and think him unsurpassed; combining great length of body, with critical accuracy of proportion.

To Mr. S. Hambleton, U. S. Navy, of Talbot county, for his beautiful Devon Bull, Tippecanoe, they awarded the second premium, though with some difficulty, as there were several others that attracted great attention and shared close competition.

To Mr. Wm. H. Wilmer, of Queen Anns county, for his uncommon Durham Bull calf, Don Carlos, we award the premium of \$10.

To Mr. S. Hambleton, U. S. Navy, of Talbot county, for his very fine Milch Cow, Cherry, they award the first premium of \$10.

To Mr. Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot county, for his beautiful Devon Milch Cow, Balinda, second premium of \$5.

To Mr. Joseph K. Cook, of Queen Anns, for his remarkably well grown and beautiful Durham heifer, Victoria, premium of \$8.

To Wm. Goldsborough, Esq. Myrtle Grove, of Talbot county, for his critically formed heifer, Snow Ball, they award the second premium of \$5, though there were several belonging to other gentlemen, that claimed a very close comparison.

To Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, for his uncommon and unsurpassed yoke of working oxen, they take great pleasure in awarding the premium of \$10.

To Mrs. Governor Martin, of Talbot county, for her very superior Beef, they award the premium of \$8, and think nothing they have ever seen in any foreign market, could bear a competition with it.—All of which is most respectfully submitted.

THEODORE DENNY,
THOS. B. COOK, W. M. HARDCASTLE,
WM. ROSE, JOSIAH CHAPLAIN.

SWINE.—We the undersigned appointed a committee on hogs, do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the hogs offered for premium, and do award as follows: For the best Boar, to Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot county for his Berkshire boar, the premium of \$8.

For the best Boar pig, to J. T. Earle, Esq. of Queen Anns county, the premium of \$5.

For the best Sow, to Judge Hopper, of Queen Anns county, the premium of \$8.

For the best Sow pig, to John N. Hambleton, U. S. Navy, of Talbot county, the premium of \$5 for his Berkshire sow pig.

The committee would also state, that Gen. Tilghman, of Talbot county, exhibited two very fine sow pigs, Wm. H. DeCoursey, Esq. of Queen Anns county, had two very fine pigs of the Berkshire breed. Wm. Trippe, Esq. of Talbot county, exhibited a very fine pig of the same breed. M. Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot county, had a sow and eight pigs well worthy of notice; a number of other gentlemen also exhibited very fine hogs at the same time.

ANTHONY BANNING,
WM. TOWNSEND, SOLOMON S. HOPKINS,
P. ROBINSON, P. T. HAMBLETON,

SHEEP.—The committee appointed by the Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to examine Sheep according to the rules adopted by the Society, beg leave to make the following award of premiums: For the best Ram, \$6 to M. Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot county, for his Bakewell Ram.

For the second best, \$4 to J. M. Lardin, Esq. of Talbot county.

For the best Ewes, \$5 to Col. Samuel Stevens, of Talbot county, for his Bakewell Ewes.

For the second best, \$3 to Gen. T. Tilghman, of Talbot county, for his Bakewell Ewes.

For the best Wethers, over two years, \$4 to Col. S. Stevens, of Talbot county, for his Bakewell Wethers.

SWEEP-STAKE.—For the best flock of 20 Ewes, \$20 to Col. S. Stevens, of Talbot county.

For the second best flock of 20 Ewes, \$20 to Gen. T. Tilghman, of Talbot county.

The Sheep exhibited for premiums were remarkably fine, and reflect great credit upon the gentlemen who raised them. The committee are also of opinion, that there were many other fine sheep exhibited, not for premiums—particularly an Imported Linebldn Ram, two years old, owned by Wm. H. DeCoursey, Esq. of Queen Anns county.

T. A. EMORY, Chairman.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The committee on Agricultural Implements have the honor to report that there were three machines exhibited for their inspection, viz: A machine for threshing and shelling corn, invented and patented by Col. N. Goldsborough of Talbot county.

A corn sheller belonging to Mr. E. N. Hambleton, of Talbot county, and a set of machinery for reeling silk from the cocoons and making sewing silk.

They award the premium of \$10 "for the best agricultural implement that may be considered new and deserving the patronage of the society," to Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, for his corn sheller, which they regard as a most valuable machine; as it will shell corn either before or after it is husked, perfectly clean and without injury to the grain; and with more rapidity than any other corn sheller they have ever seen.

GEO. DUDLY, SAM'L. CONNELLY, THO. CHAPLAIN.

DOMESTIC SILK.—The committee to whom was referred the subject of domestic silk, beg leave to report, that they examined the different samples exhibited, and take pleasure in stating, that there were several samples of sewing silk before them, of excellent quality. But they are constrained to give to the sample presented by Mrs. Tilghman, of Hope, Talbot county, the premium of \$5, and regret that there were not more premiums offered for that article, as it would have afforded the committee much pleasure to have awarded them to the other persons presenting sewing silk.

The committee regret having to say that there was but one pair of silk stockings offered.—They being of excellent quality, they award with much pleasure to Mrs. Susan Thompson, of Cambridge, the premium of \$2, offered for that article.

The committee have to say, that there was but one sample of cocoons offered for premium, and they being of such quality and quantity as fully entitled Mrs. Tilghman, of Hope, Talbot county, to the premium of \$2 offered for that article, they have awarded it to her accordingly. All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. M. LARDIN, JOHN A. CLOUGH,
T. R. HOLLYDAY, JOHN HARPER.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.—The committee on Household Manufactures, in the discharge of the duties allotted to them, after having attentively examined the various articles presented, beg leave to report, that they have awarded the premiums as follows:

For the best piece of Kersey, all wool, \$4 to Mrs. W. Hardcastle, of Caroline county.

Best piece of Kersey, cotton warp, \$4 to Mrs. F. Maynard, of Talbot county.

Best piece of Flannel, \$4 to Mrs. E. Kennard, of Talbot county.

Best piece of Cassinett, no premium.

Best piece of Carpeting, \$5 to Mrs. W. Hardcastle, of Caroline county.

Best Hearth Rug \$4 to Miss A. Tilghman, of Queen Anns county.

Second best, \$3 to Miss Mary Ann Kemp, of Talbot county.

Best Counterpane, \$4 to Mrs. W. Hardcastle, of Caroline county.

Second best, \$3 to Mrs. Doctor Clough, of Talbot co.

Best piece of linen sheeting, no premium.

Best piece of Table linen, none offered.

Best Table cloth, \$2 to Miss Juliana Bowdle, of Talbot county.

Best piece of Towelling, \$4 to Mrs. Ann E. Goldsborough, of Talbot county.

Best pair of knit woollen stockings \$1 to Miss Emma Feddeman, of Talbot county.

Best pair of cotton do. \$1 to Mrs. Eliza W. Bowdle, of Talbot county.

Best pair thread do., none offered.

Handsome piece of fancy needle work \$3 to Miss Mary E. Banning, of Talbot county.

Best pair of Laborer's Shoes, \$2 to Shepard & McNeal, of Easton.

If affords the committee pleasure to say, that this part of the exhibition far exceeded their anticipation, for in addition to the above, were many articles presented, doing great credit to the manufacturers, some of which required close examination, in deciding between them and those to which premiums were awarded.

The committee would do injustice to their own feelings, were they to pass unnoticed the beautiful display of Rugs, Counterpanes or Quilts and Fancy work, of various kinds which were presented for their examination; these various specimens, however, displaying such taste, are only farther proofs, in corroboration of the long established fact, that when industry, economy, and taste, are sought for, among the female part of society, it is to be found to shine forth in its brightest colors.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY, THOMAS AULD,
SAMUEL MACKEY, W. K. LAMBIN.

BUTTER.—Having discharged the duties of our department, by examining in the most careful manner, all the butter submitted for our inspection, we beg leave respectfully to report—on mature reflection—that we have awarded to Mrs. Ann Hollyday, of Ratcliffe, Talbot co. the first premium of \$4 for fresh butter, and to Mrs. Anne E. Goldsborough, of Boston, Talbot county, the second premium of \$3.

For Salt Butter, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kennard, of Talbot county, the first premium of \$4, and to Mrs. Eliza C. Skinner, of Wood-Lawn, Talbot county, the second premium of \$3.

The quality of the butter exhibited for our examination was of the nicest kind, and the merits of many of the parcels were so equally balanced that we found it difficult to decide upon them—and we all cheerfully unite in stating that it would have afforded us the greatest pleasure to have bestowed many more premiums, had it fallen within the range of our duties. We have the honor to be with great respect,

THO. C. NICOLS, CHARLES LOWNDES,
WM. H. THOMAS, JAMES PARROTT,
PHILIP F. THOMAS.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.—The committee on Fermented Liquors, beg leave to submit the following report.

That a number of samples of wine were presented for their decision, all of which evinced both judgment and skill in their preparation, clearly showing that the ladies have only to make the effort in that department of domestic economy, and they will succeed in furnishing an article, manufactured at home (and by fair hands too) which will lessen the cost of a considerable item in our annual expenses.

The committee award to Mrs. W. M. Harcastle, of Caroline co. the premium of \$2 for the best sample of wine.

They think it is due to Dr. T. H. Dawson, to notice a sample presented by him, as being an excellent and pleasant wine, made from the pure juice of the currant alone, and certainly a well flavored and choice article.

The committee regret that the competition for other kinds of fermented liquors was so limited; there being only two samples of Cordial, three of Cider vinegar, and none of any other kind offered.

They award the premium of \$2 for the best cordial to Col. Saml. Stevens, of Talbot county, and to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hayward, of Talbot, they award the premium of \$5 for the best cider vinegar.

TRISTRAM THOMAS, WM. HEMSLEY,
THOS. S. HAYWARD, JACOB C. WILLSON.

CROPS.—The committee on Crops beg leave to say, that they have performed the duty assigned to them, and award the following premiums.

First to Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, for the best crop of wheat, yielding from 14½ bushels of seedling 426½ bushels or nearly 29½ bushels for one, the premium of \$15.

Second to Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, for the best acre of corn yielding 123 bushels, the premium of \$10.

Third to Thos. C. Nicols, of Talbot county, for the best ¼ of an acre of Mangle Wurtzel Beets, weighing 13440 lbs. or 334 bushels, the premium of \$5.

And your committee beg leave further to state, that had they the power, they would cheerfully award to Saml. H. Benny, of Easton Point, a premium for his lot of wheat, yielding 33½ bushels per acre, a sample of which was exhibited, from 1½ acres of the same ground (judging from the amount already dug,) he will raise 300 bushels of Irish Potatoes and Turnips. And also for 1 acre of corn raised by Gov. Saml. Stevens, of Talbot county, 92 bushels. And your committee beg leave to recommend a premium to each of the above named gentlemen.

Your committee beg leave to further state, that a sample of Rohan potatoes was exhibited by Wm. R. Trippe, of Talbot county, calculated from the quantity planted to yield at the rate of 650 bushels to the acre. Also Dr. J. A. Clough, of Talbot county, exhibited a sample of Rohan potatoes, which yielded 183 lbs. from 1 lb. of seed—and your committee further saith not.

EDWD. LLOYD,
W. H. DECOURCY, R. BANNING, JR.
J. H. HARRIS, W. B. SMYTH.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—The Judges of the Ploughing Match cannot but express their satisfaction at the interest which the people generally, appeared to feel in this exhibition, and must tender their thanks to the patriotic gentlemen who entered in the contest with so much zeal. They regret that it is not in their power to offer a premium to each candidate, each having so ably sustained his part.

Ploughs were entered by the following gentlemen, and having been numbered, performed their respective duties in the time respectively stated.

No. 1. General Tilghman, with mule and horse, in 16 minutes; No. 2. Gen. T. for W. L. with two horses, in 22 minutes; No. 3. Dr. S. M. Jenkins, with two horses in 17½ minutes; No. 4. M. Goldsborough, in 20 minutes, (with two mules;) No. 5. E. N. Hambleton, in 17 minutes, (with two mules;) No. 6. James Goldsborough, in 21 minutes, (with two horses;) No. 7. M. Goldsborough, 23 minutes, (with two mules.)

In awarding unanimously the premium to plough No. 4 and ploughman, owned by Martin Goldsborough, Esq. your committee must repeat that as the work of each was highly meritorious and were all good, there certainly is a great difficulty in determining which was best.

Your committee takes this opportunity to state that Dr. S. M. Jenkins was subject to much inconvenience, from the ploughman never handling his horses before, being a perfect stranger to them, from the misfortune of his man not being in place—all of which is respectfully submitted, by

SAML. H. BENNY, Chairman.

CROP OF CORN.—Raised by Gov. Stevens, of Talbot county. Having offered for premium, the product of an acre of corn, it devolves on me in conformity to the desire and request of the Trustees of the Agricultural Society, to describe the mode of cultivating said acre, viz:—The ground having been well ploughed, I run deep furrows seven feet distance, which I filled with good manure, which was covered up; then one foot on each side of said manure, I run a light furrow, in which I dropped my corn at distances, one foot, putting two stocks in a hill, endeavoring as much as possible to break joints.—Thus my corn was two feet apart, one way, and longitudinally one foot, with two stalks in a hill; about one half of the

ground was additionally manured with about two spoons full of ashes and plaster of paris (mixed in equal proportions,) on the hill. To make it more plain, I beg leave to make a draught of the mode of planting.

Yours with respect, SAML. STEVENS.

Corn one foot between the hills.

Furrow with manure two feet wide.

Corn one foot between the hills.

Space five feet wide.

Corn one foot between the hills.

Furrow with manure two feet wide.

Corn one foot between the hills.

CERTIFICATES.—We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify that we did as accurately as was in our power, lay down one acre of land for Saml. Stevens, on which he had corn growing, to exhibit at the cattle show in Easton—given under our hands this 23d day of Oct. 1839.

SAML. CONNELLY, SOL. STEVENS.

I do hereby certify that I had gathered carefully the corn from the acre of ground, which was laid down for Samuel Stevens, by Samuel Connelly and Solomon Stevens, as described in their certificate, given from under my hand this 23d day of Oct. 1839.

JOHN WINTERBOTTOM.

We do hereby declare and certify that we have measured and seen measured, the corn which grew on the acre of ground laid off by Saml. Connelly and Solomon Stevens, for Saml. Stevens—and do further certify that there were ninety two bushels of good corn on said acre of ground, from under our hands this 23d day of Oct. 1839.

SOLOMON STEVENS, J. WINTERBOTTOM.

The sample sent was not measured, ½ a peck.

CROP OF CORN.—Raised by Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot county. The subscriber regrets that it was wholly out of his power to procure a Surveyor to measure his ground. The ground was measured in the first instance with a 20 foot pole, and was 220 feet long and 200 feet wide—making 44000 square feet; 43500 square feet make an acre. But it appears by the annexed certificate, that the ground actually covered by corn was 42984 square feet. The product 123 bushels—clear of the sample, an even half bushel of ears, which was reserved to show more particularly the variety, called Barnet's corn.

CULTIVATION.—It was covered with long manure, (a good dressing) which was well turned under with the plough—repeatedly rolled and harrowed till fine—furrows opened 4½ feet apart—and planted at distances of eight inches in the row, leaving two stalks in a hill—cultivated well with Beach's Cultivator—but perceiving just before harvest, that the corn had not sufficient hold on the ground, it was ploughed. After harvest an old cultivator was passed over very lightly, merely to break the crust formed by the rains. Soil—deep black mould, in clover the preceding year. Another acre, same preparation, cultivation, &c., but planted three feet square, produced 93½ bushels. The ears were much larger, and the corn looked better than on the preceding acre, but there were not so many plants to the acre, and a portion of the ground not so good. I have sent no sample of this.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

CERTIFICATES.—We hereby certify that we have carefully measured a piece of ground planted in corn by N. Goldsborough, that the measuring pole was placed close by the outer side of the stalks of corn—and that the rows were exactly 216 feet long by 199 wide, and that it contains 42981 square feet. If required we are willing to swear to the above statement.

EDWD. P. MULLIKIN,
Oswell, Oct. 23d, 1839. JAS. C. MURPHY.

We hereby certify that we have carefully measured the corn on an acre of ground, cultivated by Nicholas Goldsborough—and that there were 123 bushels—and we further certify, that we selected a fair sample of said corn, which amounted to an half bushel of ears, over and above the 123 bushels aforesaid. If required, we are willing to swear to the above statement.

JAS. C. MURPHY,
Oswell, Oct. 23d, 1839. ISAAC STEVENS.

CROP OF WHEAT.—Raised by Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot county. Fourteen and a half bushels of Polish Wheat, seeded after corn at the rate of 1500 corn hills to

the bushel—the corn planted 4 feet 6 inches by 4—cut off and shocked up on the ground—produced 426½ bushels, heaping measure once through the Fan. Another cut of the same variety of wheat, was but little inferior to the above. I have reserved a sample of the wheat in head.

Herewith is a certificate of the Overseer, respecting the wheat. All of which, is respectfully submitted,
Otwell, Oct. 23, 1839. N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

I hereby certify that I sowed 14½ bushels of Polish Wheat, at the rate of 1500 corn hills to the bushels. Corn planted 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet.—Cut off and shocked up on the ground. That the product was 426½ bushels, heaping measure once through the Fan.

Otwell, Oct. 23d, 1839. ISAAC STEVENS.

CROP OF MANGEL WURTZEL.—Raised by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. of Talbot county. We the subscribers do hereby certify that we were present at, and assisted in measuring a piece of land, in which is growing Mangel Wurtzel, raised by T. C. Nicols; there are on said lot fifteen rows, three of which are shorter than the others, and which we count as two rows, making therefore fourteen rows; we selected one row as an average row, which we saw pulled up; the piece of land was two perches and four links wide, and fourteen perches and six links long. We measured one half barrel, which weighed two hundred and two pounds, and saw the whole produce of the row weighed at the hay scales, the nett weight of which was nine hundred and sixty pounds.

Weight of one row, 960 lbs.

Weight of fourteen rows, 13,440 lbs.

Five bushels weighing 202 lbs. the whole measuring about 334 bushels. All which we certify to be correct.

T. DENNY, JNO. CAMPER, JNO. BULLEN.

ADDRESS,

Delivered by the Hon. Jonathan Roberts at the Exhibition of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, at Rising-Sun, on the 22d ult.

[Concluded.]

Man advances most rapidly in every walk, where generous minds unite and co-operate. With what an accelerated pace has he gone forward since the generous and enlarged minds of the great community of civilized nations, have put their shoulder to the wheel of scientific and moral improvement—but its only in this wide-spread union that every avenue of enterprise, is thrown open to all. Nowhere has the tiller of the soil been presented with so full and fair claim to respectability. He sees no one higher in the social scale than himself, and no one need be below him. Independence and its concomitant felicity, is entirely within his reach.—I may be allowed here in passing, to express some surprise and regret that agriculture is not a more favorite pursuit with more of our intelligent young men. Education is a desirable attainment, but almost all who are so fortunate as to secure some portions of its fruit, eschew the culture of the earth, and crowd into the learned professions till they are over charged, and every day proves, that in these there are many blanks to one prize of success. It is thus we witness such demoralizing struggles to remedy a mistaken choice, for public place and its emoluments. Agriculture, it is true, can present few splendid prizes, but it is not the scene in which the disquiet of evil passions can flourish. The pursuit is ever attended with peace of mind, refreshing rest, and with those things that fill up the meaning of that pregnant English word, *Comfort*. Let me not forget to give due credit to many of our mercantile fellow-citizens, who after a course of successful business, carry a keen relish for rural pursuits and rural enjoyments, to their plantations, and become neat and exemplary farmers. Successful professional men, rarely follow the same course.

At this moment of distressing embarrassment in our commercial community, that of agriculture is sound and tranquil. Our farmers have learned not to assume responsibilities on a loose calculation of future profits. The passing era has not found them necessitated to crowd their products into a stagnant market. Past experience has taught them seasonable caution. We may well hope this virtue may be strengthened by the events of the time, and that in them as a body persevering industry may still assure to them peace and prosperity. The adventurous spirit that led our fathers to this shore, in first transmission, may be our inheritance. But in the ripening of events, the portion of our people who settle in a relish for rural pursuits, will lose sight of their best assurance of felicity, in spreading their sails to the winds of speculation

and wild adventure. Independence and tranquility ought to be the motto of the farmer.

In giving our attention to our fields, herds, and flocks, we should not forget that things of less prime necessity, form a material portion of the comforts we claim and aspire to as a profession. The economy of the barn, the dairy, the orchard, and the garden, deserve first consideration, often as matters of profit, always as matters of value. Fruits are as promotive of health, as their flavor is grateful to the palate. They are to be obtained as every production of the earth is only obtainable. It is well to plant, but planting without knowledge will as seldom procure, as it will merit reward. Our field crops are liable to insect depredation; so are our fruits and fruit trees. It is not long since, I think, the Franklin Institute offered a liberal premium for a certain remedy for the blast in pear trees. From years of observation I had come to think I had found the cause, and a cure. I had no taste for the premium. I was not fully satisfied that the discovery of the cause, was fully made. While thus uncertain, the blast began to effect some of our trees. In the present season, in two cases, the destruction has been almost completed. We have trees, the growth of half a century, unafflicted, and of several varieties. The disease so far has appeared, where the western winds have borne the effluvia of the kitchen, and the sewer. It is unsafe to push their vegetation too rapidly. In fruit trees, vigorous and rapid growth, is a common prelude to early decay. The pear tree seems most healthy in an unfallow soil. The peach tree effects a contrary nature, and so will all the stone fruited family. Among them the peach is most precarious, yet it is most valuable and is every where worth culture. It soon bears fruit, and encumbers little ground. No farm should be without. The Morillo cherry is almost wholly destroyed, by a disease on the small branches. It is a hybrid and was once the most valuable variety of the cherry as a dried fruit, particularly. Nursery men have paid too little attention to the two best sorts of cherries, for culinary purposes. It is not known that the seed of the red pie cherry will vegetate. It has been propagated by suckers. The loss of their variety in addition to the former, would be a serious evil. I have seen several varieties of the apple, made useless by the bitter rot. The same trees have afterwards come to bear sweet and good fruit. The peach is not so liable to perish as it has been; indeed the result of long observation has led me to look on these discouragements, whether occurring to our ploughed, or green crops, or our fruit, as epidemical and transient, rather than endemical. It is I believe unascertained, whether plants propagated from tubers, bulbs, layers, scions, and buds, necessarily deteriorate. It would require strong proof to convince me that they do.

It is provided in the economy of nature, that vegetables should naturally be produced from seed, and some are provided with a faculty of spreading from root and stem. Man and external nature, seems perfectly adapted to each other. Why has he been endowed with the power to improve his condition, and allowed to work such metamorphoses in animal and vegetable nature, if he cannot perpetuate his improvements? The plants from which we derive the staff of life, are nowhere found in, nor are they now traceable to, a state of nature. In the multiplied varieties of the wheat plant, has there been at times a tendency to deteriorate discoverable? It is as perfect now, as it was four thousand years ago. I conclude then there is no cause to fear that the thing which man has improved, must necessarily tend to degeneracy. If his acquisitions be lost, it will only be through his neglect. It is true the wheat plant is not a hybrid, its seed reproduces the same identical fruit as the parent plant. Our inquiry is more particularly to ascertain if good varieties of hybrid plants can be preserved by planting trees long grown from cuttings, and engrafting what has long been separated from its parent stock. A priori it promises this susceptibility. Nothing but induction from certain facts, could shake my faith in the theory of the practicability of their perpetuation. It is but lately that horticulturists have been awakened to the inquiry as to from whence we derive our improved varieties of fruit. Mous is represented as having most practically investigated this interesting branch of the vegetable economy. In a life of some 70 years, with many formidable discouragements, he is represented to have repeatedly ameliorated crabs into fruits of delicate flavor. Some of the most valuable varieties of the grape, is represented to have lost the faculty of producing seed. Gardeners have rendered some of the most highly prized flowers barren. These phenomena are much less accidental

than in conformity with established laws; whose end evinces a portion of that beneficence everywhere displayed through universal nature. While I have pressed the doctrine that we must make our way to success through many discouragements, let us not forget to look on both sides of the picture. From what has been done, what allurements are offered for farther activity, and inquiry. In the end there is the most perfect assurance, of a suitable reward for all our care and toil.

It is among the more gratifying evidences in the advance of a virtuous refinement that horticulture is cultivated as a science by practical men in the old world as well as the new. Its chief care may well be confided to the associations of enlightened and public spirited individuals, who do or may make its improvement their care. Its utility, its engagements, and its enjoyments, are within the reach of every farmer. We may well ask what features would that farm present that does not combine the conveniences of a barn, a dairy, a fruit, a herb, and if you please, a flower garden. I would enlarge the application of the old Greek adage to the case, that the gods could not smile on that habitation that wanted these, any more than on that where there were no children. The flower garden, next after the nursery, is the delight of woman. In such scenes she is no longer a victim to that torturing disease, a disordered nervous system. Her heart is made to bloom with the flowers and to rejoice with the tenants of nature which surround her.

The cultivation of timber trees forms yet no part of our industry, and has hardly entered our thoughts. The time is fast closing upon us, when the business ought to be commenced. He who plants should ever have posterity in view as he can hardly hope to reap the matured tree. We have inherited ready grown forests, and we owe something equivalent to posterity. Lucien I think, makes an old man, when asked for whom he was planting an oak, answer with pious magnanimity, "for posterity and the immortal gods." The forests of Europe have been preserved as a part of kingly prerogative. A few years ago it was said that New-Hampshire possessed a larger number of ship timber trees than other territories, they having been marked for the royal navy in colonial times. From whence are our arsenals to be supplied when the forests now grown are cut down? Some imperfect regulations have been had to secure the live oak and red cedar from plunder on our southern shores. It is to be feared they will be found wholly inadequate to secure that end. There is a rapidly progressing decay of timber and an enhancement in price; many districts can no longer obtain wood fuel; coal is not such a substitute as ought to withhold us from beginning to grow timber. Look to the elapse of another century! Our oaks and pines require a greater than that time to mature. There are other valuable varieties of quicker growth, such as the chesnut and yellow locust. The latter tree is little hurtful to cultivation. Our native poplar is a valuable tree of quick growth and great beauty. Arboriculture must at an early time force itself on the attention of the farmer for use as well as profit. There are few farms where judiciously planted trees would not give them more value, be no prejudice to field culture, and beautify the estate and the country. It is now painful to traverse it, and witness the almost total neglect of this branch. Trees that are now planted are mostly of foreign varieties, and their chief value is that they are exotics. Where estates change hands so frequently, as is congenial to our free institutions, it may be alleged that plantations made by one possessor may be rooted up by another. In this there is little weight, as it is now never omitted in offering lands for sale to note the fruit trees and timber as giving them value.

The most useful lesson a young farmer can be taught, is to be careful to collect dressings for his fields. The most obvious benefits arise from the application of the least portions of barn door manure. Composts and minerals, although they return advantage, are but an imperfect application, unaccompanied by the former article.

Gentlemen—In the wide area we have transitorily passed over, we have seen an abundant scope for your action and usefulness. There are minds who are most successfully stimulated by the allurements of profit. Our periodicals are full of tables and estimates. The writers entrench themselves behind the maxims that figures cannot lie. I am so unfortunate as to have no taste for this mathematical architecture. I can give little evidence to its results. There are material elements often inadvertently omitted; and the long chapter of contingences have never been brought under mathematical government. To those

who need the spur, it may be well to apply it. It is enough for most minds to be by a very short word made to believe what they undertake, will be a safe investment. Some sober minds have been bitten by the multiculis speculation, but little of the evil has fallen on practical farmers.

I feel free to express my assurance that this society as existing embodies the strength of the community for effecting the purpose of its institution. You possess the talents, the leisure, the taste, and the means, to carry out those purposes. Attempts have hitherto failed to embody hard-handed practical men to any extensively usual effect. The labor will ever devolve on comparatively few hands. Easy circumstances and enlightened leisure are requisite to give even these success. Few such are to be found in practical life. Our hopes for concentrated and well directed effort to improve our agriculture, we most gratefully confide to you.

THE SILK CULTURE.

THE MULBERRY MARKET.—The panic into which the country has been thrown by severe pressure in its monetary affairs, has brought multitudes of mulberry trees into market, at reduced prices, and, as might have been expected, suspended all business transactions in the article; and the great question now is, will the business revive after we have passed through the pecuniary troubles which now overwhelm us? A correct answer to this question depends upon the answer to another, is the country supplied with mulberry trees, or in other words, are there trees enough in the country to produce the vast amount of silk we annually consume and to supply the European markets which are now open us? If this question can be truly answered in the affirmative, we have no hesitation in saying that there will be no demand in future, and can rejoice in the bright prospects before us.

We are among the early friends and promoters of the silk enterprise, and our only hope of its final success has always been based upon the expectation that propagators of trees would receive a liberal reward for their labor till they should be multiplied to a number equal to a full supply of the whole country. If that be already done, we have arrived at a period where we can dismiss our fears, in relation to the great national object we have in view. If this be the fact a few years will relieve us from all our embarrassments and make us the creditor nation of the world.

Had we now the forty or fifty millions, which we have paid or must pay for silks imported during the last three years, it would not only balance our European account, but leave us in funds to a large amount. If, therefore, there are trees enough in the country to produce this amount of silk, and we appropriate them to that use, the time is at hand when the balance will be transferred to the other side of the ledger, and we shall be as rich as we now are an independent nation.

But we are not among the number who believe we have arrived at this desirable point. We do not believe that fifteen or twenty millions of trees can produce as many dollars worth of silk, and consequently we cannot resist the conviction that trees will be in demand when the storm has passed by. Silk culture in this country has already been commenced in good earnest, and the results of experiments the past season, when published, will give it a new impetus. Even the present depression in the price and sale of trees, will, in the end, conduce to its more general and extensive introduction. Holders of trees have nothing to fear, should they remain on their hands, and all be planted for feeding the worm, they will pay them the interest on a far larger sum than they suppose, and be a safer investment than bank or other stocks. All that seems called for in the present state of things, is to let "patience have its perfect work," wait the disclosure of a few months, and, by no means, sacrifice trees.

Comstock's Silk Culturist.

LATEST NEWS.

The steam-ship British Queen arrived at New York on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, with 190 passengers. She brought London dates to the 2d November. The news is, in all respects, rather favorable.

The Liverpool had not arrived out, nor had any news been received of the suspension of specie payments by the United States Bank.

The English Money Market.—The intelligence on this

head is decidedly favorable. Money was easier at the latest dates, and a better feeling prevailed. Consols left off at from 90s to 90 3/8, which is a very slight advance since our last. Bank of England Stock stood at 180. We believe the last quotation was 178. A report of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England, was circulated in this city after the arrival of the mail, but it was doubtless altogether unfounded, as we meet with nothing of the kind in the English papers.

Foreign stocks of every description in London, were at a low ebb. Nothing of importance doing in any of them. One of the English papers states that little or no more specie can be expected from France.

Wheat and Flour.—There was a slight decline in prices up to Nov. 2d; the latest average weekly quotation of Mark lane being 66s. 5d. per qr.; whereas the mean of six weeks was 68s. 2d. The duty is 16s. 8d.

Liverpool Corn Market, Oct. 29.—The arrivals of English, Irish and foreign wheat since Tuesday last, contain a fair supply; we have also to notice a tolerable quantity of peas from abroad, and increasing receipts of oatmeal from Ireland, but of other articles, collectively, the imports of the week are only moderate.

As with very fine weather since Friday, the farmers are still exclusively occupied in out-door labors, the deliveries of home grown Wheat are small for the moment, and the prices of such during the week have, in consequence, been well supported. In the course of yesterday, several further parcels of foreign wheat were taken for Irish account and consumption here; and influenced by the improvement in London, our market this morning opened at an advance of 2d to 3d per 70 lb. on the rates of Tuesday last for all descriptions, which, although tending to prevent any lively or considerable operations, a moderately fair extent of business was done. Foreign Flour was in request, and in partial instances obtained 6d to 1s per bbl. over the terms of last week, but in English and Irish there was no amendment.

The Liverpool cotton market on the 25th ult. showed a decline of 1-4d per lb. On the 31st it improved again, but upon the whole did not recover the ground it had lost.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Friday evening, Oct. 25.—The market has continued extremely depressed throughout the week, and there has been a decline of fully 1-4d per lb. in all qualities of American cotton. Brazils and Egyptians have been in very limited request, and continue heavy of sale. Surats are 1-4d per lb. lower. The imports of the week, including 500 American taken on speculation, and 3,300 American and 150 Surat for export, amount to 24,920 bags, viz:—100 Sea Island 19a29; 430 Stained do. 6a1a2; 6,340 Upland do. 5a1a2; 5,260 Alabama 5 3-4a7 1-2; 8,940 New Orleans 5a10 1-4; 180 Pernambuco 10a11 1-4; 410 Bahia and Macao 9 3-4a10a; 410 Maranham 8 3-4a10 3-4; 20 Demarara, &c. 9; 70 Peruvian 9 1-8; 80 West India, &c. 9 1-8; 300 Carthage 5 3-4a 6; 270 Egyptian 11a13; 2,090 Surat and Madras 4a 6; 30 Bengal 5 1-4.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.—Cotton Market.—A good demand for cotton continues to prevail, and, as holders do not offer their stocks freely, prices have improved 1-8d per lb. since Friday last.

5,000 bales have been sold to-day, consisting of 300 Brazils, at 9 1-4d to 11 1-4; 100 Egyptians at 11 1-4 to 12a; 600 Surats at 4 7-8 to 5 3-4; and the remainder American. Exporters have taken 400 Americans and 100 Surats.

Turpentine in moderate demand at 12s a 13s 5d per cwt. The sales of Tobacco the past month amounted to about 500 hhds; prices remain without change.

Havre, Oct. 31.—Cotton.—Business since the departure of the last packet has been on a slender scale, owing to the unfavorable advices from England, and also from our manufacturing districts, where the continued state of trade tends materially to depress down the prices of goods.

Amsterdam Market, Oct. 30.—Maryland tobacco has been calm, but prices have not declined. A sale or two have been made in Virginia and Porto Rico. Cotton is also inactive, 300 bales have been sold at 47 to 53 cents, being 2 cents lower. American sorts are quoted at 36 to 45, and East India at 29 to 34.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The British Queen has arrived. She left Portsmouth on the 3d, three weeks since to-day. Her long passage is in part accounted for from the fact that she took the southern passage, and has met with adverse winds. She brings out, all told, 167 passengers, which is of course a rich freight to the owners.

Mr. Jaudon had returned from Holland without being able to negotiate his loan of 10,000,000 florins on account of the United States Bank. The reason assigned is, the necessity of obtaining the consent of the two Houses of the Legislature as well as that of the Executive, which takes time. The issue would have been successful but for this, and probably may be yet, although the news carried out by the Liverpool—expected on the 4th—would be likely to put an end to it. The statement furnished by the arrival of the Great Western, that Mr. Jaudon had procured £800,000 of the house of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, was not true. Messrs. Denison & Co., London bankers, made the loan for Mr. Jaudon on behalf of the United States Bank.

There is an improvement in the cotton market. Ten thousand bales were sold at Liverpool on the 30th and 31st of October, at an advance of one-eighth. There had been a previous decline.

The news from the manufacturing districts is very unfavorable. In Manchester there have been three important failures. The debts of one of the unfortunates are stated at not less than £45,000. In consequence of the continued pressure, lower prices were submitted to and gladly received. For a long time the news from the manufacturers has not appeared so bad.

The miscellaneous news is of more interest. The overland mail to England brought news, via Marseilles, from Bombay to the 13th of September. The important news by this mail is an account of the storming and taking of Ghurnee, one of the strongest and most impregnable of the fortresses in Asia. The British forces at Candahar, after accomplishing this work, marched upon Cabul, which place at once surrendered. The British met with but a small loss, and repulsed the enemy with ease and considerable slaughter.

The overland mail also brings late and interesting intelligence from China. The dates are to the 27th of June. The surrendered opium had been destroyed by fire. Two new edicts had been published by the Chinese authorities: the one prohibiting all native vessels from trading with the foreign ships on the outside under the penalty of death; and the other ordering all foreign vessels outside to leave at once, or to come into port within five days. In spite of all this, smuggling in opium continued to a great extent on the coast. Sales were made at \$75 to \$78 per chest.

The news from Turkey is not interesting. Things there and on the Continent remain pretty much in statu quo.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At Philadelphia.—Flour, Friday and Saturday sold at 6-26 with fair sales. About 10,000 bbls. have sold for shipment, part for Eastern markets. Rye flour steady at 4.25 with further sales. Corn Meal at 4.25a4.12a in bbls; large sales in hhds. at 17a18. Wheat has been in moderate request, and prices have ruled from 1.18 to 1.21 per bushel afloat and in store for good to prime Pennsylvania; and 1.15 a1.17 on the Schuylkill Canal. Southern rye at 70c; corn declined 5a6c within a week, sales of old Southern flat yellow at 73 to 69, and white at 66a64c; to-day, lower prices would be accepted; sales of new yellow at 55a57c; the market closes very dull; sales of 10,000 bushels Southern oats at 33a to 32c afloat. Early in the week the cotton market was nearly bare, and the few sales effected were at full prices; sales of New Orleans cotton at 13 to 16c, and Upland and Mississippi at 14a15c per lb. There has been an increased demand for Kentucky Tobacco with sales of 130a150 hhds. at from 7a to 13c per lb. according to quality. One lot of 50 hhds. averaged 10a per lb. Sales of new crop Virginia at 11c for good quality. Prices for Fleece Wool are nearly steady with a limited demand; a sale has been made at 37a per lb. 6 mos.

At New Orleans, in the week ending on the 16th, the sales of cotton reached nearly 19,000 bales, 8,000 of which were sold after the receipt of the news by the Great Western, at a decline of 1a2c, and the market closed brisk. The orders from Liverpool were light. The receipts of the week were 32,053 bales; the exports 14,400, which increased the stock to 87,311 bales. Sugar had steadily declined from day to day, and on the 15th prime new sold at \$5.50a5.75, the last for extremes. Molasses fell 1c per gallon, and large sales were made at 26c.—Flour was heavy, but the sales made were at \$5.50. Lard 10a11c, and supplies ample. Nothing doing in provisions. Tobacco 8, 11a13, nominal; the accounts of the growing crop are that it will prove an average one, and of superior quality.

At Cincinnati, in the week ending on the 19th, business had improved, and the rise in the river had given an impulse to trade. Nothing of importance doing in provisions, and all were much depressed. No contracts for fresh pork. Flour had advanced to \$4.37a, but gave way again and was sold at \$4.31a. Wheat sells freely at 70c; corn at 37a43c; oats 31a37c. Lard held at 8a9c.

At Pittsburg, in the week ending on the 22d inst. there was a better business done. The closing of the canal had caused flour to fall, and on the 20th sales were made at \$3.62a3.75, and for common brands \$3.50. Wheat sold at 65c; oats 22c; barley 75c.

At Richmond, Friday, flour was \$6a6 3-8 cash; receipts light. Wheat \$1.10a1.15; corn 60c for old, and market was supplied. A cargo of oats sold at 26c, 60 days.

At Alexandria, Saturday flour was quick at 5.90.

At Winchester, Friday, flour was \$5.50a5.56.

At the Brighton (Boston) cattle market on Monday, there were 1020 beeves, and 5660 sheep. Beef cattle sold quick at an advance on last week's prices; first quality \$7a7.25; second \$6a6.50; third 4.75a5.50. Sheep dull and prices reduced, lots sold at \$1.25, 1.40, 1.80, 1.92, 2, 2.17, and 2.33.

At Mobile, Nov. 14th.—Our Cotton market continues in the state we have for some days past reported it, without purchasers. The downward tendency which characterized it prior to the arrival of the Great Western, has been strengthened—and the opinion is decided among the well informed, that prices must decline.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked,	10	PROVISIONS—	
BRICKS—		Beef, Balt. mess,	15 00
Run of kiln per M.	\$6 25	Pork, do do	16 50
Hard or arch	7 00	do prime	14 00
Red or paving	8 50	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.	10
COFFEE—Ha. lb.	9 1/2 11 1/2	Hams, do cured	13
Rio	10 1/2 12 1/2	Middl'gs, do do	11 00
COTTON—		Shoulders, do do	10
Virgin, good, lb.	00 a 00	Lard, West. & Balt.	11 1/2
Upland,	14 a 15 1/2	Butter, Wes. No. 3,	16
Alabama	00 a 00	do do "2,	15 1/2
Louisiana, pri.	00 a 00	do Glades "1,	20
Mississippi	a 15	Cheese, in casks, lb.	9 1/2 13
FEATHERS—		RICE—pr 100 lb. 4	00 1/2 25
Am. geese, lb.	50 a 55	SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	33 1/2 35
FISH—		SEEDS—Clover do.	a
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl.	11 75	Timothy do. 2 00	a 2 50
Herrings	5 50	TEAS—Hyson, lb.	56 1/2 00
Y. Hyson	37 1/2 74	Gunpowder	60 1/2 00
Imperial	55 1/2 60	TOBACCO—	
FLOUR, &c.—		Com., 100lb.	5 00 1/2 50
City Mills, sup. bbl.	6 25	Brown & red	6 00 1/2 50
Howard st. do 6 25	37	Ground leaf	7 00 1/2 13 00
Susquehanna	0 00	Or. to mid. col. 9	50 1/2 12 00
Rye	a	Col. to fine red	12 1/2 14 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	0 00	Yel. to fl. yel.	10 00 1/2 15 00
do. hhd. 00	00	Wrappery, suitable for	
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1 62	segars,	10 00 1/2 20 00
Ship stuff, bush.	36 1/2 00	Virginia	6 00 1/2 10 00
Shorts,	13 1/2 14	Ohio	8 50 1/2 10 00
GRAIN—Wheat, white	1 16	Kentucky	6 00 1/2 13 00
Wheat, pri. red	1 10 1/2 16	St. Domingo	13 00 1/2 18 00
Rye, new	62 1/2 00	Cuba	15 00 1/2 30 00
Corn, white, old	55 1/2 56	WOOL—	
do yellow	57 1/2 58	Am. Sax. fleece, lb	60 1/2 70
Oats	00 a 29	Full bld. Merino	50 1/2 55
Beans, white	1 75 1/2 00	1-3 & 4 do.	42 1/2 47
Peas, black eye	1 12 1/2 25	native & 4 do.	37 1/2 42
NAVAL STORES—		pulled, lambs	40
Pitch, bbl	2 00 1/2 55	unwashed	25 1/2 33
Tar,	2 12	S. Ame. clean	25
PLASTER PARIS—		Sheep skins, each	25 1/2 30
Cargo, ton,	3 87	WAGON FREIGHTS—	
Ground, bbl.	1 37 1/2 50	To Pittsburgh 100lb.	1 50
SUGARS—		To Wheeling,	1 75
Hav. wh. 100lb.	11 1/2 12 00		
do brown	8 00 1/2 50		
N. Orleans	6 20 1/2 70		
LIME—Burnt,	35 1/2 40		

Baltimore Market—Tuesday 26th.—The transactions in Howard street yesterday and this morning, have been trifling. Holders are generally asking \$63.8, at which price sales were made on Saturday. The wagon price was \$6.25, and these rates prevailed this morning. We hear of a sale of 400 bbls. yesterday at \$61.8 from wagons. We do not find the English news has had any effect on the market. The stock of City Mills on hand is very light, millers are asking \$6.25. The late rains, it is hoped, will set the mills at work.

Grain.—Sales yesterday of good to strictly prime reds at \$1.10 1/2, 16, and inferior to good, \$1.11, 10; sales of good white sales were made on Saturday. The wagon price was \$6.25, and these rates prevailed this morning. We hear of a sale of 400 bbls. yesterday at \$61.8 from wagons. We do not find the English news has had any effect on the market. The stock of City Mills on hand is very light, millers are asking \$6.25. The late rains, it is hoped, will set the mills at work.

Cotton.—We note sales of about 100 bales North Carolina at 12 1/2 14c.

Tobacco.—There has been a moderate demand for Maryland Tobacco throughout the week, and sales have been made in small parcels at former prices.—There have been considerable receipts of Ground Leaf, which have found ready purchasers at \$5.50 1/2 55, as in quality. We quote at \$3.75 1/2 45 for inferior; common \$4.75 1/2 55, good \$6 1/2 75, and fine and leafy \$8 1/2 85. A few scattering hogheads of Ohio have been sold, but the stock is almost exhausted. The inspections of the week comprise 751 hhd. Maryland; 24 hhd. Ohio; 10 Virginia; and 5 Kentucky—total 790 hhd.

Cattle.—There have been about 500 head of Beef cattle offered in market during the week, and about 300 sold at prices ranging from \$6 for inferior to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. for prime. Live Hogs have been plenty but we have heard of no sales to any extent, purchasers being unwilling to pay the prices asked. The larger part of those offered have been slaughtered by the drovers. Country pork begins to arrive in wagons, and is taken at about \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

The wagon price of Flax Seed is \$1.12 1/2 per bushel. No sales from stores.

GRAIN—Lyford's Price Current gives the following as the amount of Grain shipped eastward from the port of Baltimore, for the six months ending 31st Oct.; the shipments from Bowly's wharf were chiefly for the Eastern, and from the others, wheat excepted, for the Southern markets:

From Bowly's wharf: 582,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 do. Wheat, 49,000 do. Oats, 4000 do. Rye.—From other wharves: Wheat 270,000 bushels, Corn, 80,000 do. Oats 40,000 do.—Total 1,045,000 bushels.

From the same source we learn that there have been exported from this port to England and France since the 30th ult. 27,180 bushels of Wheat, and 24,259 bbls. Flour.

At New York, last week, the sales of Cotton were about 3500 bales, a large part for exportation, prices 9 1/2. The exports since 1st of October, were 36,223 bales—same time last year 22,800; do 1837, 37,000. The market left off steady on Saturday, with a small stock. But little business in Hemp or Hides; the sales of Turpentine made at \$2.75 1/2 87 for North Co; English Linseed Oil sold at 68c, 4 and 5 mo; Beef and Pork in limited demand; Rice a shade still lower, sales 300 tes. at \$3.13 1/2 37, and a few at \$3.50 per 100 lb; Sugar much as before reported; Tobacco inanimate.

The news by the British Queen caused no change in the N. York grain, cotton or stock market.

BREEDING MARES.

We will sell, or exchange for a lot of Devon cattle, two first rate BREEDING MARES—Zedora, out of imported Alarm, by American Eclipse—This mare has proved herself a good runner, which will appear by referring to the Turf Register, and an excellent breeder; is now with colt to Duane; about ten years old. Also—Julia, out of Medoc's dam, by Count Piper. She is a large, strong mare; has not been trained; produces fine colts; is also supposed in colt to Duane, ten years old. Enquire of
nov 27 J. S. SKINNER & SON.

STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber, residing at David Brown's farm, on the Fall's Turnpike Road, 5 1/2 miles from Baltimore, some time in the month of October, a white cow, with red ears, and blind in the left eye. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Nov 27. SAMUEL BOON.

ROHAN POTATOES.

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends that they will receive in a few days five barrels of these prolific POTATOES, raised by Caleb N. Bement, Esq. at his celebrated Three Hills Farm near Albany. oc 22 J. S. SKINNER & SON.

FOR SALE—3 pair 1/2 Berkshire, 1/2 Beltzhoover's imported boar, and 1-4 Chester county, PIGS.
3 pair half Berkshire and half Chester—10 dollars a pair.
Mr. Beltzhoover's boar was imported by Mr. Shepherd, white and a very fine animal. oc 30 J. S. & T. B. SKINNER.

ROHAN POTATOES.

The subscriber has received from C. N. Bement, Esq. a few bbls. of this celebrated Potatoe.—They have been procured for the accommodation of those who wish to try them on a small scale, and in order to ensure the genuine article, ordered from the above named celebrated agriculturist. Apply at the office of the American Farmer, corner of Baltimore and North sts. to
no 20 SAML. SANDS.

A PERSON wishes to take the management of a Farm on shares, in a healthy situation, for the two succeeding years, of a sandy or clayey soil, not stony, with at least 100 acres under cultivation, and sufficient woodland. He knows how to make a farm the most productive, and at the same time to improve materially its value. Any gentleman having an estate, with the idea of disposing of it, would probably find it more to his interest to embrace the present offer. The advertiser would engage, if the land is tolerably good, to make the proprietor's share equal or upwards of 1000 dollars a year. A young man, going upon a farm, would find this a favorable opportunity of improving both his knowledge and property. There is no occupation so profitable as farming, if properly understood. Address N. H. at the office of the American Farmer, Baltimore. no 20 3t

LARGE SALE OF STOCK AND OF AGRICULTURAL implements—saddle and farm-horses of superior quality—some choice Devon cattle of genuine blood, bulls, cows and heifers—well selected milch cows of common blood—oxen and sheep—four large young mules—a new wagon, light and strong, with harness for four horses—ox and horse carts, and all sorts of agricultural implements.

The sale will take place, on account of the subscribers, at Tracey's Landing, near Fair Haven, A. C. co., Md., on Monday, the 9th of December next, if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter, to commence at half past 10, A. M. Terms of sale—Cash for all purchases not over \$20; and six months credit with approved endorsed notes or Baltimore acceptances, with interest for all sums over that amount.

F. G. SKINNER.

T. B. SKINNER.

The Nat. Intelligencer, and Richmond Inquirer, Norfolk Herald, Upper Marlboro' Gazette, Eastern Gazette, Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above twice a week until the day of sale, and send their accounts to the office of the American Farmer, where they will be paid. no 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.



100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, Brousa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 1839—nov 6 29t

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE,

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to their former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 20 6m* G&B D HUSSEY, Baltimore.

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.

Having made arrangements with the Patentee to that effect I am now prepared to make 'Murray's Portable Tobacco Prizes' to order. The price of a Prize with the improved cast screw is \$150, one with the best wrought screw \$225. They will be delivered at Queen Anne, Mount Pleasant, Pig Point, Baltimore, or on board the Steam Boat Patuxent, for an additional \$10. Should the Prize not please, the purchaser can return it by paying one Dollar for every Hhd. he has packed with it. In no case will a prize be furnished, except with the understanding that it is not to be lent or hired out.

Should the Prize be wanted for the use of more than one person, it will be at an enhanced price. Terms, Cash or an approved draft at 60 or 90 days on the delivery of the Prize.

Address through the West River post office to Alexander I. Murray, or to the subscriber. J. S. BUCY.

West River, A. A. County. oc 3 2m

MAHOO'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 30 Chesapeake. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My trf J. R. M. L'ANSON, Agent.

STRAY COW—Came to the subscriber's on or about the last of August, a small red COW with white belly and some white on her back, and has crooked horns. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NOAH CULLISON, near the U. S. Arsenal, 8 miles from Baltimore, on the Hookstown road. no 6 4t

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, SEED, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR JR. & CO., (Light street, near Pratt street wharf,) since the last season have added several new patterns to their assortment of PLOUGHS, and now offer for sale a stock which comprises all the variety of forms, improvements and sizes, which they conceive to be essential to the various wants of the farmer, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at as low price as articles of equal value can be afforded in this market.

EXTRA CASTINGS, for Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery furnished at reduced prices.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, at \$30 a \$75 each. Ray's & Green's Patent Do \$20 a \$30 each. Evans & Bots Do \$12 a \$35 "

EXTRA KNIVES will be furnished with the above if required.

CORN SHELLERS, for hand power, at \$15 to \$1 each. Wright's Patent Do. (for horse power, \$60) a most excellent machine, guaranteed to shell 150 bushels of Corn per hour.

VIRGINIA CORN & COB CRUSHERS, warranted strong and durable, price \$65.

MULLER'S CORN MILLS, 3 sizes at \$30, \$50 and \$75 each. Planetary and Common HORSE POWERS, for 2 and 4 horses, price \$100 to \$125 each.

THRASHING MACHINES at \$50 to \$85 each.

The above Horse Powers and Thrashers embrace great strength of material, simplicity of construction, and made in the most substantial manner.

WHEAT FANS, made on Watkins', Rice's, and various other improved plans.

Also—DIRT SCRAPERS, Vegetable CUTTERS, Horse RAKES, ROLLERS, SOWING MACHINES, SWINGLE TREES, OX YOKES, Cider Mill Nuts, Briar Hooks, Hay Knives, and in short every other Agricultural Implement and Tool required by the most particular farmer.

GARDEN TOOLS of every description.

BOOKS on general cultivation, management of stock, &c. Agricultural and Garden SEEDS, embracing as large and genuine assortment as is to be found in this country.

TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice from the Clarmount Nursery, near this city.

Priced Catalogues of the above establishment furnished gratis. nov 20

EVANS' PATENT SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHS, HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. Evans' reverse point or self sharpening PLOUGHS; each share (of cast iron) has two points; and, by reversing act upon the principle of self sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made of the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment in other make of ploughs, and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's & Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's and American manufacture; Scythe Snathes and other harvest tools; Thrashing Machines; Horse powers, &c.

I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Rollings for private dwellings and Lamp Posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN, May 15. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover sts.